

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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4TH YEAR.....NO. 315

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE—FRITS IN ENGLAND.
DAILY'S THEATRE—WIVES.
THALIA THEATRE—THE SERGEANT.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—THE PICTURE.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—RE-ENACTMENT.
HAYESVILLE THEATRE—THE PICTURE.
BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE—H. M. S. PINAFORE.
ABERLEIGH'S THEATRE—SAVED FROM THE WRECK.
AQUARIUM—HARRY DUMPHY.
OLYMPIC THEATRE—PATINAGE.
WALLACK'S—OUR GIRL.
LEWIS' NEW YORK CIRCUS.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—EXHIBITION.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—HAMILTON.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—FRENCH FLUTE.
STANDARD THEATRE—H. M. S. PINAFORE.
GERMANIA THEATRE—WOLFGANG FAUER.
AMERICAN DIKE MUSEUM—ORIGINES.
KUSTER & HALL'S CONCERT HALL.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—MUD SCOW PINAFORE.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—VARIETY.
THEATRE COMIQUE—MULLIGAN GUARD CHOWDER.
STEINWAY HALL—MIKEA SCHAFF'S LECTURE.
TAMMANY HALL—BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1879.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warmer and partly cloudy, with occasional rains. To-morrow the same conditions are likely to prevail.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Money was easier, ruling at seven per cent for call loans. The Treasury purchased \$10,000,000 of six per cent bonds for the sinking fund and disbursed about half the amount due in payment. Stocks were more active and buoyant in consequence of the ease in money. Governments were firm, State bonds were dull and railways more active and irregular. Exchange was weak.

OUR DOCKS are to be improved. Surely they need it.

NOW IS THE TIME to see stars, for they are expected in showers.

OUR CRIMINAL COURTS are very busy, yet the City Prison is overcrowded.

WHAT A PITY one cannot sell his bonds to the government. The whole ten millions are taken up.

TRouble is said to be brewing for still another set of New Jersey local officials, and right at the State capital too.

THE CENTRAL SYSTEM in trade appears to have fully as many opponents as advocates. Merchants can differ as much as doctors, it seems.

A PASSENGER on one of the European steamers boasts that he committed several murders. Of course he is deemed a lunatic by our officials.

SO OUR POSTAL DEPARTMENT is in a prosperous financial condition. This is good news, as is also the statement that the business is enormous.

AND NOW CALAIS is to go up—not that it costs more at the mines, but simply because the railroad carriers so decide. Combination means monopoly.

AT LAST there is some promise of either a race between Hamlin and Courtney or the discovery of whichever man is to blame for an indefinite postponement.

PREACHERS are steadily growing practical. One of them has just been advising his brethren to reach his hearers' hearts through their stomachs, as the two organs are very close to each other.

THE MORRISTOWN (N. J.) METHODISTS have carried their church quarrel into every day business, which seems very foolish in these modern days. It does not look Christian like, good people.

AN EX-DETECTIVE, who had been dismissed the police force for merely being drunk and trying to shoot a man, has been refused reinstatement by the courts. Is justice dead as well as blind?

MANY PEOPLE who prefer to take the law into their own hands when they have grievances to be satisfied will be delighted to learn that a man arraigned yesterday for breaking another man's nose was fined only ten dollars.

CHURCH AND STATE have come into conflict in Massachusetts, the upshot being that if clergymen, even if acting according to conscience, meddle with the temporal affairs of other men, they must pay for whatever damage they do.

SOME OF THE WOMEN of Hoboken are moving to obtain representation in the local School Board. If New York women were to make a similar attempt, and succeed, our own Board would hear more about ventilation than the Herald ever told them.

THE WEATHER.—As predicted in the Herald of yesterday, the disturbance began to develop energy again when it neared the Nova Scotia coast. It is now moving into the ocean, followed by rapidly rising barometer. The area of high pressure that overlies the central and eastern portions of the country is receding toward the southeast as a large area of low barometer advances over the Missouri Valley. This latter depression is likely to affect all the Middle and South Atlantic coast districts during the next four days. Rain fell in the lake, Middle Atlantic and central valley districts. The weather was cloudy, except on the Atlantic coast and in the Northwest. The temperature fell slightly in the Middle Atlantic and New England States and rose elsewhere, particularly in the Southwest. The winds have been fresh to brisk in the Southwest, brisk in the New England States and light elsewhere. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warmer and partly cloudy, with occasional rains. To-morrow the same conditions are likely to prevail.

Disasters at Sea—Criminal Carelessness.

Friday last was a bad day for ocean steamers. On that day the Arizona, on the Banks of Newfoundland, and the Champion, off the cape of Delaware, were run into headless collision with destructive obstacles. But there are not enough Fridays in a year to give space for all the calamities that are made possible by bad seamanship and the criminal indifference of officers to their responsibilities, so that 'on this occasion the catalogue spreads into the next day, for on Saturday last occurred the third of the collisions with steamers which have been reported in two days' issue of the Herald.

Reasonable people regard the omen of unlucky days and happy or unhappy stars with little respect, but with three such disasters, bunched together as it were in point of time, with two steamers sent to the bottom and one wrecked, yet kept afloat, all within about thirty-six hours, in far separated seas, we can scarcely wonder that the sailor, with his dim perception of causes and his natural tendency to superstition, should put it all to the score of malign stars and unpropitious hours. For him there seems an imperative necessity that facts so nearly related in outward character should be more nearly related yet in the hidden world of unknown causes. He gropes for an explanation, catches hold upon the "barren ideal" of unlucky days, and is satisfied; and is perhaps as contented in his confidence as the philosopher who gropes in a larger circle and satisfies himself with the equally "barren ideal" of sun spots. But the public and the authorities that administer admiralty law will not stand on points of this nature. In the opinion of the travelling public lies, perhaps, the heaviest penalty for the owners of steamers so badly guarded as the Arizona was. No fine or other infliction is so ruinous as the loss of public confidence in the safety of a given line. Even this, however, will not acquit officers or owners of their responsibility to the law.

From the example of the Arizona it might be judged that it is scarcely possible to send to the bottom by collision a thoroughly staunch and properly constructed ship. An enormous vessel urged at full speed by engines of great power is driven with full headway fair into the side of a mountain of ice, and her bow crumbles away like pastry for a certain distance, but the remainder of the ship is practically uninjured. She backs away and goes safely into the nearest port only, so many feet the shorter for her remarkable mishap. It would appear from this that the resistance of a good ship is such that it is impossible to put into her engines driving force enough to destroy her, whatever obstacle she may encounter. But if this appears in the case of the Arizona, how different is the story told by the fate of the other two steamers! Or, to take the case in another way, how remote they were from the necessary stanchness which is the basis of such safety! If in one case it appears that there is not power enough in a ship to give a blow that will send her to the bottom, in the others it seems almost as if any blow whatever were sufficient for the purpose. It is understood that between a magnificent ship built for the trade in which the Arizona was engaged and the lighter steamers run to ports on our Southern seas there cannot be a fair comparison; but between every ship intended to carry passengers on the Atlantic and every other ship intended for the same purpose, without regard to the directions in which they sail, there should be such a relation in point of structure that they will be equally fit to meet the accidents that are not peculiar to any latitude. In the Arizona we see what ships should be to guarantee the public against the incapacity of those who sail them. In the other ships we seem to see mainly that they should never be twenty years old.

Certainly the efficiency of the water-tight bulkhead is to be counted for a great deal of the result in the case of the Arizona. Had this addition to naval architecture failed in its office, as has so often happened, the passengers thrown from their chairs by the collision would scarcely have recovered their feet for the inward rush of the sea. For once a bulkhead has saved the ship and everybody on board. At the time the water-tight compartments were first conceived and applied it was confidently predicted that there could be no more loss of life by calamities to ocean steamers save by some unimaginable general catastrophe. Collisions would only ruin one compartment, and the others would float the ship. As to leaks it would be the same, and so on through the catalogue. But, in fact, ships with water-tight compartments have uniformly gone down, very much as ships did in the days when their capacity was not thus divided. It could not be alleged positively previous to the event under consideration that compartments had reduced, in any degree whatever, the danger to life. Such losses as that of the Pommerania, in November, 1878, seemed to destroy all ground of faith in their utility for such a purpose. But it is manifest, and beyond all peradventure in this case, that a water-tight bulkhead alone enabled the ship to get into port, and spared two nations the repetition of the painful mystery of the City of Boston. This should direct the earnest inquiry of builders to the reasons why they have been so little effective hitherto.

Little has been said on the subject of the movement of icebergs that touches the point of dates; but late summer and early autumn is the season when they are a legitimate source of uneasiness to Atlantic navigators. Sufficient account was not taken on the Arizona of the unusual mildness of the season as a circumstance that might make the encounter of a stray iceberg possible so late in the year. Indeed, the presence of an iceberg on the Banks of Newfoundland in November is a fact of which navigators should take note, as there are probably more not far away. The account given in the Herald a day or two since of the ice flow for the summer and autumn in the Arctic Ocean, near Behring Strait—as reported by the whalers—exhibited an unusual eastward movement late in the

season, the pressure of which, by Melville and Lancaster sounds or other passages, might well make itself felt late in the year in the southward movement out of Smith's Sound. Had the watch on the Arizona been properly kept for ice—by the thermometer—the danger to the ship would have been perceptible at any time within half an hour or even an hour before the collision. Evidently, therefore, that provision for safety was absolutely disregarded. But the worst feature in the case is that of the immediate and culpable negligence in the failure to perceive in a clear night, fair in the course of the ship, the looming, towering mountain of ice. That there was assuredly no watch whatever kept on deck that night is demonstrated by the mere statement of this fact, and the responsibility for such incomprehensible negligence should be forced home.

The British Premier's Speech.

Earl Beaconsfield's speech at the annual Lord Mayor's dinner in Guildhall last night is more than usually redolent of his optimism. In the airy way it skips on tiptoe over the very serious political questions which are agitating the British Empire it reminds us of some characteristic speeches of our own late Secretary Seward in great national exigencies. There is no need of concern for British industries, for business and manufactures are reviving universally. There is no trouble about the Indian finances, for the relative value of silver to gold is rising. There is no ground of apprehension concerning the miseries of the Irish tenantry, for Her Majesty's Ministers will "watch Ireland with anxiety suitable to the situation." There is no occasion for distress concerning what has occurred in Afghanistan, or alarm concerning what yet may happen there, for the northwestern frontier of the Indian Empire has been strengthened and British influence is fully established in Central Asia. There is no reason for shame arising from the British campaigns in Southern Africa, for the colonists have been taught the art of self-defence—presumably by reason of observing the British blunders in defending them—and her Majesty's Ministers are meditating some undescribed measures to "increase the happiness" of the native populations. There is no cause to mistrust the preservation of peace in Europe, for the power and advice of England will be felt in the councils of the Continent. All this, rounded off with a Latin quotation and concluding with the assumption that both old age and the Parliamentary elections will spare the speaker to figure again in a Premier's speech at the Lord Mayor's dinner next year—and no more. Nothing responsive to the just demands of the British people for domestic legislation, nothing conciliatory to insulted Russia, nothing apologetic for the transactions in Zululand or for the murderous Afghan revolt. It is a speech in the true Beaconsfield vein of exasperating his opponents with glib badinage and glittering generalities on an occasion when the world had reason to expect he would be serious and explicit.

Governor Cornell's Patronage.

In discussing the bearing of the New York election on the vote of the State for President a consideration has been omitted which is so important that it may prove decisive when the two parties are so evenly balanced. We refer to the official patronage of the Governor, which has become large by recent amendments of the State constitution. In the late election this patronage was used by Governor Robinson against the republican party; next year it will be wielded by Governor Cornell in favor of that party.

The natural inference from the nearly equal division of the State between the two great parties is that nothing has really been decided by the election, and that New York must be classed as doubtful in the Presidential contest. A fuller survey of the situation may show that this inference should be accepted with great reserve, or rather should be rejected entirely; for, all things considered, the chances preponderate in favor of a republican victory in the State next year. The fact that the republicans have elected their whole State ticket with one (or possibly two) exceptions, and have secured a majority of more than two-thirds in both branches of the Legislature, is of itself favorable to a republican success next year, although the slender majority for State officers might be overcome by the democrats with a popular candidate. But the patronage which will be employed against them presents a new obstacle which they cannot put out of the way.

Governor Cornell will not be hampered as Governor Robinson has been in his control of the State patronage. Several important offices have remained in republican hands because the Senate would not confirm Governor Robinson's nominations. Governor Cornell will not encounter this obstruction. A republican Senate will confirm all his appointments, and the whole body of the State patronage will in January pass at once under republican control and become an element of strength in the next election. When so heavy a weight is put into the scale which already inclines to the republican side the democrats must be in a hopeful mood if they think they can recover the State.

Besides, the newly acquired State patronage will be reinforced by the Custom House influence, which has recently been inert, and by the whole brigade of federal officers in the State. Mr. Hayes has so far relaxed his civil service rules that republican office-holders will pay no attention to them in the heat of a Presidential election. After his successor is nominated the office-holders will court the incoming instead of the outgoing President, and the Custom House will be as active in politics as the Executive Chamber at Albany. The combined influence of the State and federal patronage will be likely to convert the slender majority gained by the republicans in the late election into a decisive preponderance. This is the prospect; and if the democrats do not quail before it it behooves them to point out the

means by which they expect to make headway against such an accumulation of discouragements.

An Arctic Forecast Fulfilled.

The intelligence brought from the Arctic Ocean regarding its autumnal ice conditions, so propitious for the poleward advance of the Jeannette, is a striking confirmation of the deduction from scientific data which the Herald made on the 27th of October. The reports of the whaling barks Saa Breese and Dawn, which reached San Francisco on the 7th and 8th inst., indicated unmistakably the rapid opening of the Arctic Ocean in September and the unobstructed passage of the polar expedition to the highest latitude of Wrangell Land, or perhaps further, before the winter of the far north had fairly set in. The forecast of the conditions now announced, which was published editorially last month, was not a random guess, born of sanguine hope, but a rigid deduction based on the thermal data and the barometric fluctuations which have been so abnormal over the northwestern portions of this continent since August. Reasoning upon the very clearly ascertained existence of a remarkable area of "low barometer" which every year forms in northwestern British America and also in northeastern Siberia, the former this year being of unusually great intensity and dimensions, and both areas drawing heavily upon the Arctic atmospheres, we concluded, on the 27th ult., that "the polar expedition in its attempt to reach Wrangell Land encountered northerly and northwesterly winds, sweeping all drifting ice from the eastern and southern shores of Wrangell Land toward the Siberian or Alaskan coast, and thus opening a navigable way for the Jeannette to reach her destination;" and, further, that these "northerly winds were at work in August and September, clearing the approaches to Wrangell Land." The fact that such a prediction, based on accurate continental observations of Arctic research and of the Signal Service stations in the Northwest and Pacific districts, could be confidently made and has been so strikingly verified, speaks volumes in attestation of the value and accuracy of the official barometric and other meteorological data obtained by our modern weather reports. That at this distance—nearly four thousand miles from the scene of the Jeannette's movements—such a correct calculation of the winds she was breasting, and of the consequent ice conditions she would experience, when not a word of information had come from the mysterious sea to guide us to these conclusions, must be acknowledged a triumph of patient and comprehensive physical research rarely exceeded.

But since this forecast was made the developments of the meteorological conditions on our continent have given new and corroborative indications of the mid-autumn weather in the Arctic Ocean near and northeast of Wrangell Land. Not to multiply details, the thermometric data for October and the strong westerly winds which swept over the Pacific States and the Northwest the first week in November, together with the prevalence of the equatorial current on the eastern side of the United States the last few days, point to the continued prevalence of the great area of low barometer in British America, upon whose far-reaching physical agency the original forecast was based. In other words, it is highly probable that the vast stationary area of cyclonic "low pressure" in northwestern British America, which, from its northwestern quadrant, set in motion the northerly winds which cleared the Jeannette's track of ice obstructions in September, is not yet filled up, but is still exerting a very decided influence over the Arctic surface north of Alaska, just as it is apparently doing from its southeastern quadrant over Canada and the northeastern angle of the United States. If this immense continental agency is not yet neutralized, but, as the tri-daily weather reports from the Northwest indicate, continues to dominate the atmospheric movements north and south of it, the clearing winds of the Arctic Ocean have probably been in force sufficient to admit of the Jeannette's prosecution of her northward advance until late in October.

Had she found clear water opening up before her along the eastern side of Wrangell Land, and that land proved to be, as many geographers suppose, of great extent, stretching far toward the Pole, her commander has doubtless seized the golden opportunity for making a high northerly latitude and found a winter harbor much nearer the Pole than he had hoped to attain. In any event, with the propitious "opening of the ice to the north about the 25th of September," as reported on Saturday by the whaling barks arriving at San Francisco, we may safely conclude that the expedition is now wintering at the highest attainable point of Wrangell Land, with an excellent promise for the spring campaign.

They Beg To Be Excused.

It is reported from Washington that the Cabinet officers who have been so very active in the recent republican canvasses in Northern States apologize for not repeating their stalwart speeches in New Orleans on the plea of the sudden pressure of official business. They agree that it is very desirable indeed for eminent republican speakers to go down from the North to Louisiana in response to the democratic invitation to a fair debate concerning the stalwart allegations of rampant disloyalty and political violence in the South, but beg to be excused themselves. Secretary Sherman has the finances to regulate, Secretary Evarts is absorbed in picking out Ministers to London and St. Petersburg, Attorney General Devens has some law to read up for important arguments in the Supreme Court, and so on. The situation is suggestive of a famous batch of excuses in answer to another invitation a great many centuries ago, and the result bids fair to be similar. A certain man made a great supper and bade many to it, and sent his servant at supper time to say to them, "Come, for all things are now ready." Just as the Louisiana democrats, on the suggestion of the Herald, bid Northern re-

publican speakers to dare argue the same stalwart issues in the canvass there which they have been pressing so vehemently upon the consideration of the voters of Ohio and Massachusetts and New York. But they all with one consent began to make excuse. The first said, "I have bought a piece of ground and I must needs go and see it; I pray thee have me excused." And another said, "I have bought five yoke of oxen and I go to prove them; I pray thee have me excused." And another said, "I have married a wife and therefore I cannot come." This is very like the apologies of President Hayes's secretaries. The result in the case of the supper was that the places at table were filled from the highways and hedges in a thoroughly democratic way, and if the State election in Louisiana results in filling all the places with democrats the distinguished republican stalwart speakers who decline to take any part in the political entertainment must not complain.

How the Republicans Could Make Sure of New York Next Year.

There are things which might be done in politics in strict conformity with the constitution, and which yet would so violate American usage and shock public sentiment that, if attempted, they would raise as great a clamor as a revolution of the government or treason itself. The first of these things to which we shall allude is introduced merely for illustration and to point out a parallel. The illustration is hypothetical and improbable, but the project to which we shall apply it is not so imaginary. It has been given out that one or two of the Southern States incline to revive a method of appointing Presidential electors that prevailed to some extent in an early period of the government—namely, the direct appointment of them by the Legislature. There has never been any question that this method is valid. It continued to be practised by South Carolina down to the beginning of the civil war, and the electoral votes of that State were always counted without objection. The constitution provides that "each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors," &c. The method for each State rests entirely in the discretion of its Legislature, and it is precisely as constitutional for any Legislature to appoint electors itself as to direct their choice in some other way.

If, therefore, the new Legislature of New York, being republican, should choose to make sure of giving the electoral votes of the State to the candidate of their party, they could constitutionally do so. They have the game in their own hands, if they could be supposed bold enough to play it. A republican journal in this city has actually suggested a change of this kind, though less radical. What it suggests is that only the electors who correspond to the two Senators be appointed by the Legislature, and that the other thirty-three be elected in separate districts, like members of Congress. This method would also be perfectly constitutional and would give as a practical result twenty-seven of the thirty-five electors to the republicans if they should carry the same Congressional districts as they did last autumn. The republicans have too much confidence in their ability to carry the State next year by the usual method to adopt this suggestion.

But, merely for illustration, let us suppose New York a doubtful State, with the chances in favor of the democrats, and that the republican Legislature should resolve to make a sure thing of it by appointing the electors. The State and the whole country would resound with denunciations. The sense of public outrage would never be appeased until every man who voted for so audacious a change had been hunted into private life and politically ostracized. And yet the Legislature would have done nothing which the constitution does not permit. We are, therefore, warranted in saying that long usage, founded on jealousy of power, is deemed almost as sacred as the constitution itself and can as little be violated without outraging public sentiment. Now for the application. The election of a President for a third term is no more forbidden by the constitution than is the taking away of the choice of electors from the people. But in both cases long and approved usage has the force of a constitutional provision, since nothing can be more certain than if the constitution were now to be made it would insure the choice of the President by a popular vote and would limit his re-eligibility.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The family of Secretary McCrary will not return to Washington.
General Kilpatrick occupies Massachusetts platform this week.
Wendell Phillips is lecturing about the late William Lloyd Garrison.
Mr. Dr. O'Leary, the manager, arrived in New York yesterday from Europe.
Attorney General Devens has returned to Washington from his visit to New England.
The Gallie brought as freight over half a million of dollars in specie from Liverpool.
It is claimed that Senator Blaine has sent sixty-five mail bags full of his speeches to the South.
Mr. Howard Potter, ex-supervising architect of the Treasury, arrived from Europe yesterday in the Gallie.
Governor elect "Calico Charlie" Foster, of Ohio, will give a calico ball on January 14, in honor of his inauguration.
First Assistant Postmaster General Tyler gave a dinner at Washington last night in honor of Major General McDowell.
Senator George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, arrived from Europe in the steamship Gallie yesterday, and is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
President Eliot, of Harvard University, thinks that teachers ought to know that they can have their positions during good behavior.
The President yesterday appointed William M. Garvey, of Ohio, to be agent for the Indians of the New York Agency, in New York, vice Daniel Sherman, deceased.
"Miss Grundy" claims for General Albert Myer, chief signal officer of the government and known as "Old Probabilities," that he can predict weather for a week if he has his own way.
Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont is on a visit East for the first time since she went with her husband to Arizona, where he was appointed Governor two years ago. For the present she is staying with friends on Staten Island.
Mr. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, is the only member of the House Committee on the Revision of the Rules of the House of Representatives now

in Washington. Speaker Randall and Representatives Garfield and Frye are expected to arrive during the present week. The session, therefore, which adjourned at Long Branch to meet in Washington will be deferred.
The benediction of the hounds took place at Chantilly on the 6th of November. This ceremony generally takes place on St. Hubert's day, but this year it was retarded three days. The huntman, beators, piqueurs and grooms, all in gala costume, take the impatient and noisy pack as far as the entrance to the choir of the church; the service is then celebrated, and, after the benediction, the oldest dog in the pack is decorated with the colors of the Duc d'Anjou, and the exit from the church to the cover-side is made to the sound of the fanfare.

A Washington despatch says a letter was received at the Post Office Department yesterday from Robert Boardley, Postmaster at North Lansing, N. Y., in which he incidentally mentions that he has held that office for over fifty-one years. The records of the department being examined, it was found that Mr. Boardley was commissioned June 28, 1828. This disposes of the paragraph now going the rounds which refers to Edward Stabler, of Sandy Springs, Md., as the oldest postmaster in the service. His commission was signed by Andrew Jackson in December, 1820. John W. Winter, of N. Y., is the oldest postmaster west of the Alleghany Mountains. He was appointed in 1840.

London Vanity Fair:—"Lord Odo Russell while calling upon Prince Bismarck a short time ago asked him how he managed to get rid of that class of unfortunate visitors whom he could not well refuse to see, but whose room he found preferable to their company. 'Oh,' replied the Chancellor, 'I have a very simple method. My wife knows them pretty well, and when she sees that they are with me she generally contrives to come in and call me away upon some pretext or other.' He had scarcely finished speaking when the Princess put her head in at the door and said:—'Odo, you must come and take your medicine. You ought to have had it ten minutes ago.' Lord Odo Russell had not till then any idea that his room could be more welcome than his company."

For many months past a vast oval opening has existed in the deep cloud envelope of Jupiter. Such at least seems to be the true interpretation of the enormous rose tinted spot now visible on "the moon-girt orb of mighty Jove." This opening has a length of fully 25,000 miles, a breadth of about 7,000 miles, though it is to be noted, as not the least remarkable feature of this strange phenomenon, that since it was discovered the opening has changed markedly in size and shape if not in position (as Professor Prichard, who first noticed it, believes). The part of Jupiter's outer cloud envelope thus displaced cannot be less than 35,000,000 of square miles in extent—in other words, the area of the rose tinted spot is nearly equal to that of all the sea covered portions of our earth. Our spectroscopists ought to be able to compare the rosy light from this part of Jupiter with that received from the cream colored belt now occupying a part of his equatorial zone. The result of such a comparison could hardly fail to be instructive. It has been asserted, by the way, that nine-tenths of Jupiter's light is inherent, not more sunlight reflected from his cloud surface. This, however, cannot be the case, though doubtless the eminent mathematician (Professor Pierce) who made the statement is fully justified in believing, as he does, that the hidden globe of Jupiter is still aglow with intense heat. For if nine-tenths of even one-half of Jupiter's light were inherent in the sun itself, the spectroscopic would almost certainly be found to differ in a marked degree from that of reflected sunlight, whereas the only observed difference is such as to indicate that Jupiter's light is in the main, if not wholly, sunlight which has passed through air heavily laden with the vapor of water. Doubtless Jupiter's dense clouds hide his glowing surface almost wholly from our view.

COSTLY ANTHEMNAS.

A CATHOLIC PRIEST MULCTED BY A MASSACHUSETTS COURT FOR FORBIDDING HIS PARISHIONERS TO PATRONIZE AN EXCOMMUNICATED LIVERY STABLE KEEPER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 10, 1879.
The suit of Joseph Parker, a Holyoke livery stable keeper, against Andre B. Dufresne, a French Catholic priest, for \$10,000 damages, because the latter told the people of his parish not to hire hacks of the former, as he had disobeyed the commands of the Church, resulted to-day in a verdict for Parker in the Superior Court. It appears that Dufresne warned his parishioners against having anything to do with an out-of-town French Protestant preacher, who, it was stated, had called upon those who had already heard him to acknowledge their repentance. Everybody did so except Parker, and for disobedience Dufresne excommunicated him and ordered the people to keep clear of him. Parker claimed that his customers all left him and that his business was broken up. Witnesses testified that before the priest's injunction they had employed Parker and that after they were up doing so. His daughter testified that the priest refused to baptize her infant, because it was brought to the church in Parker's hack, and the plaintiff himself said his business fell off considerably in consequence of the priest's hostility. Father Dufresne testified that he had authority as a priest to forbid his parishioners from dealing with a recalcitrant member of the Church.

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.
Judge Bacon's charge to the jury was explicit as defining the extent to which ecclesiastical authority can go, in threat and intimidation, upon subjects when such threats and intimidation undermine another person's business. He charged that the exact words of intimidation alleged in the complaint must be proven, and if those words were uttered solely as threats, and not as a means of procuring ecclesiastical interference with a man's business, after he had been excommunicated from the Church, which is the extent of the punishment which ecclesiastical authority can inflict, then the ecclesiastical authority allowed to interfere with any one to deter him from giving his patronage to that business. If the defendant only forbade the customers of the plaintiff from being brought to the church on the plaintiff's hacks he did not exceed his ecclesiastical authority; but if, after the excommunication of Parker, he prevented the employment of his hacks for other than church purposes, then the plaintiff is entitled to a verdict, and the damages awarded to him will be limited to the loss of custom entailed, but to all losses which have occurred therefrom. The Judge stated emphatically that no ecclesiastical authority ought to be in existence that attempted the injury of any man's business.

EXCEPTIONS NOT ALLOWED.
Before the charge counsel for the defendant offered exceptions to Judge Bacon's anticipated rulings to the jury, but they were not dwelt upon nor allowed, because conflicting with the Judge's clear ruling. The charge is considered as being decidedly favorable to the plaintiff. The jury, after two hours of deliberation, returned a verdict for Parker of \$5,438.

TRENTON'S COUNCILMEN IN TROUBLE

ISSUING SCRIP AND MONEY ORDERS IN VIOLATION OF CHARTER AND STATUTE—ACTION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW JERSEY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 10, 1879.

About a month ago the Common Council of this city passed what is known as the Five per cent scrip ordinance, which gave the city for the past two years an order by which the city for the past two years has been paying its debts, its salaries, &c. Mayor Rice vetoed this ordinance and on Thursday last it was passed over his veto. To-night G. D. W. Vroom made application to Chief Justice Beasley for a writ of certiorari to bring the ordinance to the Supreme Court for its decision as to its legality. The writ was granted.

The grounds on which application was made were, first, that the ordinance was in violation of an act making it a crime on the part of any municipal board to vote for the expenditure of money in excess of the appropriations for the fiscal year, or for the payment of money not so appropriated; second, that it was a violation of the provisions of the city charter, which limits the amount of indebtedness. The writ enjoins the council from issuing the scrip. City Clerk Yari says that the city is financially good, the whole indebtedness amounting to but \$103,360, including the bonds of the city, and that the city passed what is known as the Five per cent scrip ordinance, designed to take the place of the city order by which the city for the past two years has been paying its debts, its salaries, &c. Mayor Rice vetoed this ordinance and on Thursday last it was passed over his veto. To-night G. D. W. Vroom made application to Chief Justice Beasley for a writ of certiorari to bring the ordinance to the Supreme Court for its decision as to its legality. The writ was granted.

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